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Entered at the Post Office at Nashville, Tennessee, as second-class matter.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION \$1 IN ADVANCE.

Vol. 11.

APRIL, 1889.

No. 4.

B212750 I

THE

Southern Practitioner,

AN INDEPENDENT MONTHLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

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For carefully making this, have 12 clear and uniform 2-oz vials filled with distilled water, and two drops Iodine Solution prepared from 2 grams Iodine, 4 grams Iodide of Potassium and 250 grams water, a good thermometer and starch mucilage. To prepare the mucilage, 10 grams starch are stirred with 30 grams water and poured into 125 or 150 grams boiling water. The thermometer is then introduced and the temperature allowed to cool to 100° F. and maintained so by the water bath. Ten grams extract of malt dissolved in 100cc. water are then stirred into the mucilage, the time being accurately noted. After one minute a good extract will have converted the thick mucilage into a thin liquid. As soon as this change has taken place it is necessary to examine the progress of the conversion of starch into soluble starch, dextrin and sugar at the end of every minute, by the following method:

After the expiration of the first minute, transfer two drops, by means of a glass rod, into one of the 2-oz. bottles. The bottle is shaken and placed near a window. At the end of every minute repeat this manipulation with a new bottle until the coloration is no longer produced. The time necessary for effecting this change gives the indication as to the amount of diastase present. Undecomposed starch mucilage gives a greenish blue color and after standing some time a blue precipitate. Soluble starch, the first product of the change, yields with Iodine, a dark blue solution without a precipitate. If the amount of soluble starch equals that of dextrin and sugar, the color of the solution will be purple. As the soluble starch disappears, the solution will be a decided red color if dextrin predominates, or faintly red if the sugar be in excess; and colorless. This experiment is very interesting and is simple to perform.

For convenient methods for the estimation of solid matter and water, dextrin, sugar, etc., and determination of albuminates and free acid, refer to *American Journal of Pharmacy*.

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Vol. 11.

NASHVILLE, APRIL, 1889.

No. 4.

Original Communications.



BY S. P. CRAWFORD, A. M., M. D., OF STOCKTON, CAL.

It is customary for writers or speakers to choose some subject or heading, and then draw out the threads of their discourse or essay from that subject or heading. I shall make an innovation upon that custom at this time and reverse the order, letting the threads of my essay merge into a heading at the end of the chapter. Just—

“How the subject theme may gang,
Let time and chance determine;
Perhaps it may turn out a sang,
Mayhap turn out a sermon.”

Fifty years ago, when I was a boy, things were not as they are now. It is true that there were boys and girls then as now, with habits and instincts much the same. The young lady then (for there were young ladies then as now), that was fortunate enough

to have a calico dress to go to meeting in (we call it going to church now), and a figured cotton handkerchief, with Leghorn bonnet, would toss her head in disdain at her less fortunate sisters who could afford nothing better than linsey-woolsey dresses and sun-bonnets of home making. And the young man in that day, that was fortunate enough to possess a pair of store shoes and a rabbit fur hat, was just as self-important as the modern dude with his cut-away coat and all other store clothes. The dude of fifty years ago, in his brogans and fur hat, looked down with contempt upon his less fortunate neighbor boy, who could afford nothing better than a wool hat, clop-down shoes and tow breeches. The young lady in that day was just airy and as bewitching in her calico dress, running the young men as crazy as her modern sisters of to-day in their jewels, silks and furbelows. Human nature is the same; the change is only in externals. The instincts, ambitions, loves, hatred and desires are the same in all ages. The rural school-house in that day is well worth preserving on canvas or in history. It was built of logs, the cracks being filled with mortar made of clay and straw. It was seated with unbacked benches made of undressed slabs. It was lighted on two sides by taking out a log the whole length of the building, nailing slats across the opening, to which paper was pasted and oiled to make it tough and more translucent. The fireplace took one-half of the end of the building. Its jambs and back-wall were made of rough stones and mortar, and its chimney of wood and clay.

It was in such a building that the writer first learned to read about the "old man who found a rude boy on one of his apple trees stealing apples." Children had no arms full of books to "tote" to school. One book was all that parents could afford to their children. I have known as many as two and three get their lessons out of the same book, their heads together studying at the same time, or taking it in turns. The school boy of that day was just the same lazy urchin of to day. And the school master (we call him teacher now), presided with as much dignity and importance in his humble phrontistery as does his modern successor with all his new-fangled facilities.

From these humble beginnings went forth talent that has climbed to the highest position within the gift of the people or the world of letters.

There were no railroads in those days in all the West. Steam was only in its swaddling clothes. The old stage coach, that has now been relegated to the outskirts of civilization and almost forgotten, was the great *sine qua non* of the day. The sound of the stage-driver's horn was electrifying, thrilling and weird, as it re-echoed from hill to hill, setting all the dogs to howling and all the boys to running. Many a time I have dropped my hoe in the middle of the cornfield and ran like a scared rabbit to the road to see the stage go by. How I admired the painted coach and the trappings of the horses, and envied the driver as he gave a few notes of "Yankee Doodle" from his brass horn. The coming in of the stage always collected a crowd just as the coming in of the cars do now. The stage was the only means of fast travel in those days. Six miles an hour was fast time. Stage fare was $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents a mile, and one was fortunate if, in muddy weather, he did not have to get out at the foot of every hill, and carry a fence-rail to help prize the coach out of the mud. I have paid such fare, and had to walk half the distance up hill in rainy weather, toting a rail on my shoulders.

Postage on letters in those days ranged from $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents to 25 cents, owing to distance, for single sheets. If double sheets, double postage. Postage was not prepaid, but collected from the office from the person to whom the letter was sent. I fancy our postmasters would have a lively time of it now, if they had to collect postage as they delivered letters. Those of us whose names come in the X. Y. Z.'s would have to camp out around the office for six to eight weeks awaiting our turn.

The therapia of those days kept abreast of the times. The bellyache (we call it *dolores intestinorum* now), was cured by pukes of lobelia or polk-root, that made us so sick that the bellyache was happiness to it. Worms were expelled by vinegar off of rusty nails, or copperas water. Butternut or polk-root were the favorite purges, and "boneset" the universal febrifuge. These were some of the domestic remedies. The doctors carried big

saddle-bags holding about a peck in each end. These were stuffed until they stuck out like a peddler's pannier, with bottles, and herbs, and roots, pewter syringes, tooth "twisters," and forceps.

The doctors in those days meant business. They could make a man sicker, and come nearer turning him inside out, *and keep life in him*, than any modern son of Æsculapius would dare to attempt. Now, all the doctors carry are little morocco cases in their side-pockets, and hypodermic syringes. The doctor of olden times, in my beat, was clad in homespun, booted, spurred and legged, and, in cold weather, with a caped great coat that came to his heels. He could not visit many cases in a day, for he had his medicines to prepare for administration, in decoctions or syrups after he got to his patient. He generally stayed until he bled, puked and purged his patient. The doctors now flit in and out of the sick chamber like butterflies, clad in broadcloth, kid gloves, and French calf boots. Taking from his side-pocket his case of pellets, after ungloving one hand and feeling the pulse, adjusting his glasses and looking at the tongue, he leaves a few of them to be given; or writes a prescription, and is gone. The old-time doctor knew every article of medicine by taste or smell. The modern doctor, but for the labels, would not know what they were. The old-timer could no more decipher a modern prescription than he could read bird tracks in snow.

When railroads and telegraphs were first talked about, the wonder element in me rose as big as a meeting-house. My verdant mind was prepared to believe the stories of Sinbad the Sailor, of Aladin's Lamp, the Enchanted Horse, and the Roc that carried Sinbad and dropped him over in that valley of diamonds; but the idea of a wagon running from place to place without horses; or that we could send messages to distant cities through a streak of lightning, was utterly inconceivable. The young were a gaping crowd of bewildered boobies. The old were a frowning crowd of indignant fossils, who declared such schemes impracticable and the mere dreams of cranks.

Time grew on apace. The Atlantic seaboard and our Western waters began to be studded with steam vessels, and the track of the iron horse began to reach away through long stretches of

country connecting distant cities. Soon it was announced that Baltimore and Washington were connected by telegraph, and that the people could actually talk to one another a distance of forty miles. "Clay and Frelinghuysen nominated; convention adjourned," was the first message that ever went over the wires, which was sent at the adjournment of the Whig Convention that met in Baltimore in 1844. This message reached Washington two hours in advance of the train, and astonished the delegates no little when they got to Washington on the iron horse, which then took two hours to make the trip, to find that the news had been two hours ahead of them. It took the wind out of the sails of the delegates, who thought they were the first to bring the news of the action of the Convention, to find the story told by telegraph.

When I first heard this news the wonder element in me swelled well-nigh to the bursting point. "And still I gazed and still the wonder grew," and, in fact, it is growing yet. I had not yet arrived at manhood—was only a good-sized hulk of a boy—when the iron horse, that everybody thought was barred by the Appalachian chain, came thundering through the mountains, and snorting down the valley, with the tread of an earthquake in close proximity to the old homestead.

So wonderfully rapid were seemingly impossibilities taking place that they nearly knocked the breath out of me. When I gazed on that iron horse as he sped down the valley, scattering his foam on the impending woods, I said to myself, "I'll let nothing astonish me hereafter. It is possible for events to arise in the future that are not yet born in our most visionary conceptions." Thus far I have glanced at the past, and only that past that has come under my observation.

What of the present? I shall only glance at it to enable me to track out a few possibilities that may arise in the boundless and unexplored wilderness of the future.

I do not care to be outstripped again, or made a booby a second time, but propose to tuck up my mantle and trot along by the side of the chariot of future possibilities.

The old tallow candle and oil lamps have long ago been rele-

gated to the shades of oblivion. Gas and electricity have taken their places. The moving power of the industries of the world is steam. Our railroads now encircle the continent and radiate from center to periphery—the ocean is decked with steam habitations. Steam has conquered the world and is the civilizer of nations. It has sung the funeral knell of the Indians on our plains, and of all the inferior races of the earth. They must get up and dust themselves or be trampled beneath its giant tread. It is but a question of time, and that no æons of years, before the world will be brought so near together that all nations will be practically one nation. The telegraph now encircles the globe, and the telephone is making rapid strides in the same direction. Less than a quarter of a century ago it took six months to cross our plains. Now we make the trip in four days. It almost takes one's breath to grasp the changes from fifty years to now. We live in an age of discovery and invention, such as never before dawned upon the world. Astonishment and incredulity no longer bewilder or fetter the mind. The world now stands on tip-toe in anticipation of coming events. And there is room yet for events as astonishing to the coming ages as the present are to the past. "Coming events cast their shadows before." I see through the mist of the morning the time when we will talk to our neighbors across the Atlantic as easy as across the way. While our breakfast is getting ready we may read the news from all the world, talk with the Autocrat of Russia, and inquire into the health of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and know what our neighbors on the other side of the sea had for breakfast. Whether the President of these United States and our members of Congress have, that morning, taken their whisky straight or sugar in it; whether Mrs. McKay was full-jeweled at last night's reception in Paris. Some inventive genius will take out a patent for bottling up and storing away all the waste sunshine that nature so lavishly furnishes us. Why not? Our wood and coal are but locked up sunshine. Some enterprising Yankee will improve upon the method and make his fortune selling sunshine. Wood, and coal, and gas will be set aside, and sunshine will be brought out and used when needed for heat and light.

The power of all the Niagaras, and waterfalls of the earth, that have been going to waste all these ages, will be converted into electricity, and steam and the old lumbering cars will be relegated to where the old stage coach now is. Electricity will be the moving power of all the industries of the world. Guided by the hand of man, it will plan and sow, and reap and thresh. About this time men will begin to fly. I do not mean that they will evolve wings after the Darwinian theory, but will sail in ships in the circumambient air, propelled by the natural element of the clouds—electricity. The exploration of the bottom of the sea will be a thing of fact, and the treasures of the deep will be uncovered, and men will go prospecting and mining in sub-aqueous regions; bonanzas will be discovered, and Floods and Fairs and mining stocks will be then as now. Greed is destined to gnaw at a man's vitals, and he will never be satisfied until he has a world all to himself, and he will be found reaching out after the star-dust, out of which worlds are made, and trying to make one of his own. Some soulless syndicate will be among the first to straddle the lightning when it is first harnessed for the race in life, and go nosing among the clouds to find out where the thunder is made, and they may create a corner in that commodity.

What about disease? Well, so long as the butcher is allowed to feed us on meat that died before it was killed, bacteria will luxuriate in our bowels, and microbes will gnaw holes in our midribs, and quacks will fatten on our misfortunes, then as now.

This brings the threads of our article to a heading, which, the reader will see, is

WHAT HAS BEEN, IS, AND IS TO COME.

SANDER & SONS' Eucalypti Extract (Eucalyptol).—Apply to Dr. Sander, Dillon, Iowa, for gratis supplied reports of cures effected at the clinics of the Universities of Bonn and Griefswald.

WORTH REMEMBERING.—Matthews & Pierson are the popular proprietors of the Sturtevant House, Broadway cor. 29th street, N. Y. It is one of the best in the city and a home-like, central place to stop.
—*News*.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS AT THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE MEDICAL AND DENTAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE.

BY J. B. POYNOR OF NASHVILLE, TENN.

GENTLEMAN OF THE FACULTY, FELLOW STUDENTS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I know not whether this occasion brings with it more of pleasure or of pain, more of sorrow or of joy. There is joy in the thought that to-night we receive these lasting testimonials of our faithful work here, but the heart is heavy with the weight of responsibility they bring; there is joy that to-morrow's sun will find many of us speeding toward our distant homes to those who are waiting to welcome us; there is sorrow that it breaks up a companionship that has grown so interesting in all its features, and separates friends far and wide; there is joy that we begin life anew for ourselves, there is sorrow that we drift from under the faithful guardianship of those who have been so long leading us.

For months we have been associated as students, friends, companions, brothers—an association elevating in influence, happy in effects, harmonious; an association unalloyed with bitter passion, unsullied by shameful deeds and unmingled with sorrow, save in the loss of that brightest, most brilliant, most promising of our alumni, Dr. H. M. Snyder.

We have been following step by step, climbing round by round, up and up to where these, our teachers, professors, faithful guides, have seen fit to lead us. But to-night the scene changes; life assumes a new and different phase. We must now take the lead. Taking up the unfinished work, we must add the finishing touches; starting in the direction they have pointed, we must open the way; using the golden threads they have furnished, we must weave the web and fashion the design; traveling in the path they

have shown us, we must follow its intricate windings ; using the materials they have given us, we must be the architects ; building upon the foundation they have laid, we must erect the edifice and mark out its proportions ; watching with tender care the seed they have sown, we must cultivate till we reap the harvest.

Dropping a buoy here and there, they have shown us where the treacherous rocks lie hidden just beneath the surface ; planting a signal post at safe intervals, they have shown us where danger lies ; bringing before us the lives of those eminent in the profession, they have shown us the pitfalls into which many have tumbled, and warned us of the breakers upon which the hopes of so many have been wrecked. Gathering information from every source, brushing the dust from the dim and musty volumes of ages past, culling all that is good from the bright, fresh pages of the present, giving us the truths gathered from a life-long experience and study, they have brought a world of treasure and laid it at our feet. Shall we not store up these truths ? Shall we not eat of the fruit that hangs in such rich profusion around us ? Their success as physicians and teachers stands as a brazen monument, proving the correctness of their views and the truths of their teaching.

Starting from to-night each is marking out his course for the future ; each has his dream ; each is building his air castles ; each is painting his picture. But remember after each dream there is an awaking ; air castles are built but to fall, and pictures are easily spoiled.

Some, taking the tide at its flood, will glide easily on to fame and fortune. Fortune, with plenteous hand, will smile favorably upon some, while others must meet her darkening frown. Some may step easily upon the high plane of success, while others must be content to delve for awhile in humbler levels. Some may realize their brightest anticipations, while bitter disappointments await others, for the road to success is often rugged, and the hills to climb are steep and slippery. Life is not all sunshine, nor is it all shadow. It has its bitters and it has its sweets ; it has its successes and it has its failures. High up the ladder of fame many have climbed, realizing their loftiest aims and brightest

dreams, and nailing success to its topmost round ; but at its foot, in one vast heap lie withered hopes, dead ambitions and blighted lives. The tender buds of hope may be blighted by death's icy fingers ere they blossom into a beautiful reality ; some may faint ere the goal is won. But with determined hearts, ready for any emergency, let each push bravely on. " Where there is a will there is a way. This way may be long hidden from sight, hard to find, thorny to travel, beset with quagmires and boulders, long and wearisome, seemingly endless, but on it the traveler goes with unshaken resolution to success at last."

Those men whose minds have soared to the sublimest heights, penetrated to the deeper depths, and swept the widest scope in science, have toiled under difficulties almost insurmountable, meeting opposition from every source ; harrassed by poverty, deserted by friends and persecuted by enemies. The history of the brightest lights of to-day and of ages past is but a history of trials, hardships and disappointments. Demosthenes, inheriting a feeble constitution, afflicted with lisping tongue and shortness of breath, by incredible force of will overcame these impediments, till startled by the enrapturing eloquence of his voice, the mighty forms of the departed seemed to rise before him, the illustrious dead started from their tombs, and the populace swayed and swung in his presence like forest trees in a storm. Napoleon, poor, meeting with ill luck, unfortunate, exclaimed in the madness of despair, that life was but a flimsy dream. Yet he never gave up, but seized every opportunity to advance himself, climbed the Alps, swept like a cyclone down on the startled inhabitants below, won glorious victory after victory, till the thunders of his cannon shook the world, and nations trembled at the mention of his name. Franklin, half-starved, half-clothed, driven from home by brother, forgotten by father, walked the streets of Philadelphia penniless and poor ; yet with an energy that could not be crushed, with a brain that knew no limits, his mind floated with the currents of the ocean, soared aloft, leaped with the lightnings from cloud to cloud, and held communion with the stars. Edward Jenner, oppressed, battling against the most bitter opposition, when he announced his wonderful discovery of

vaccination, was hooted at by the learned of his time, frowned down upon by the medical profession, and hounded by the clergy. Yet with dauntless courage, indomitable will, he pushed his investigations, demonstrated the truth of his assertions, and to-day the world owes him a debt of gratitude. Even the Savior himself trod the lowly walks of life, friendless and homeless; born in a manger, dying upon the cross; yet to-day a million towering spires, rearing their lofty peaks to the skies, stand as sentinels, glistening in the starlight, pointing the benighted traveler to a home beyond the stars, and a world of voices in one rapturous song sing his praise.

Thus, profiting by these examples, we too, may rise to eminence. We are engaged in the study of the grandest, broadest, deepest science of all; the science of life, the relief of human suffering, the science of medicine. Its broad field is unexplored. There is room for all; there are avenues by which all may enter. We are but in the starlight of its glory. No one brain can comprehend its scope. In its unbounded area the mind may wander forever and ever through unknown lands, revel for endless ages mid unseen beauties, hold converse with the God of nature, vainly, madly seeking some explanation of its deeply hidden, securely sealed mysteries, the answers to which nothing but eternity itself will ever unfold. Its depths have never been fathomed, its heights and brilliancy are veiled by the clouds, its broad expanse is immeasurable. Deep down its fathomless depths pearls of untold beauty lie, waiting the dauntless diver. Stars, just beyond the clouds, shedding light upon all its mysteries, are inviting the searching gaze of some eager astronomer. Shut out from our view, just where the blue horizon drops its curtain, lies a land of unknown grandeur, waiting the adventurous explorer. Sparkling within its secret vaults gems of marvelous brilliancy lie, waiting him who will but fashion the key that unlocks its hidden labyrinths.

Will not one from this, the class of 1888-89, add his pearl? Give to the world the light of a brighter star? Explore some unknown land? Lay open the wealth of some mysterious vault? I know we will. No matter what trials we meet, we will face

them; no matter what difficulties oppose us, we will overcome them; no matter how dark the night, we will penetrate its gloom; no matter how hard the storm pelts in our faces, we will never turn our backs. We have characters to build, the reputations of these, our teachers, to sustain; and looking into their faces, bright, intellectual, proud, patient, kind, remembering their unswerving attention to duty, faithful work, ennobling examples and tender watchfulness, we cannot but resolve for honest purposes, lofty aspirations and noble ends.

Our alma mater has never sent out a son she was ashamed to own, a graduate that was not an honor, a representative that was not a pride, and it will not be ours to dim her glory; it will not be ours to tarnish her unblemished reputation; it will not be ours to cast one stain upon her brilliant career.

Back to her honored founders, memory ever reverts with pride; back to these, her present standard bearers, our thoughts will ever wander with pleasure; back in her sacred halls will our fairest dreams and sweetest meditations ever associate us together.

We will soon seek different fields of labor, but for a nobler, broader, grander work; we separate, but ties of friendship formed here will ever bind us together; we part, but distance only paints each face the brighter, and our memories, keeping company, will ever hold sweet converse with each other.

But we cannot leave Nashville, Tennessee's proud capital, the boasted city of culture, art, science and beauty of the South; the city which gave birth to, and reared our alma mater; whose institutions of learning crown every hill, and within whose confines lie the remains of such illustrious dead as Polk—We cannot leave these without some lingering regrets. We cannot leave these, her people, who have on all occasions accorded us a generous presence; whose ladies have always met us with their brightest faces and sweetest smiles—we cannot leave these with our hearts untouched with sorrow. We left our homes, we found new ones here; we left friends, we found them here; we came reluctant, we leave reluctant.

Correspondence.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, January 5, 1889.

DEAR DOCTOR EVE:—When I read that such men as Prof. Thos. Bryant, F. R. C. S., (see *Gaillard's Journal*, January, 1889, page 67–68) strongly teaches the doctrine, that *inflammation is ever a destructive*, (and never a restorative), process, I am forcibly carried back to the days of '66–'67–'68, when your grand old father stood up against the field, even to sharp words with his good friend, the learned pathologist, Prof. Joseph Jones, all of whom (about him) ridiculed this new idea. But *many* of us students, when we followed Prof. Eve through his clear, practical, common sense reasonings, in reference to pathological vs. physiological processes, were thoroughly convinced, that he was no "vaguey crank," (as some then called him); but that he uttered wise words of truth and soberness. I think it now meet and proper, that *now* honor be rendered to whom honor is due; to one who so faithfully devoted his valuable life and great mind, so disinterestedly, to advance, elevate and ornament scientific medicine and surgery.

With best wishes for you and yours, and hoping for justice for the great that sleep, I remain, yours fraternally,

Q. C. SMITH.

"PERFECT IN ALL ITS APPOINTMENTS" is what an old traveler said recently of the Sturtevant House, Broadway, cor. 29th street, N. Y. Then it's so central. American and European plans. Rooms \$1 per day and upward, with board \$3 to \$4 per day. Matthews & Pierson.

SANDER & SONS' Eucalypti Extract (Eucalyptol.)—Apply to Dr. Sander, Dillon, Iowa, for gratis supplied reports on cures effected at the clinics of the Universities of Bonn and Greifswald.

Selections.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. FORTIETH ANNUAL MEETING. TO BE HELD AT NEWPORT, R. I., JUNE 25. 1889. OFFICIAL NOTICE.—The Association having departed from its usual custom of convening in the chief cities, by deciding to meet the present year at a simple watering place that, despite its repute, is without certain of the resources hitherto relied upon, the Committee of Arrangements ask in advance, for the kind consideration of the multitude of physicians whom they trust soon to welcome. A fact or two in this connection may perhaps be stated. Ordinarily a great many local medical men are appointed to aid the Arrangements' Committee, and thereby the duties of each are rendered less onerous. In the present instance, of the eighteen names, fifteen comprise the sum total of the resident (regular) physicians of Newport, while the remaining three are dental practitioners. The Committee is therefore this time absolutely "of the whole." Of its number but a single one has ever been a member of the Association, or even attended a meeting. All who comprise it are, however, heartily in accord, and will do their best, trusting that their good will may make amends for their lack of previous experience.

The Committee of Arrangements is constituted as follows: Drs. C. F. Barker, M. E. Baldwin, C. A. Brackett, J. P. Curley, P. F. Curley, J. P. Donovan, H. Ecroyd, Jr., V. M. Francis, T. A. Kenefick, H. G. MacKaye, G. M. Odell, F. H. Rankin, W. C. Rives, Jr., E. P. Robinson, S. H. Sears, W. S. Sherman, H. R. Storer, and H. E. Turner, of Newport; Surgeon S. M. Horton and Assistant Surgeon R. W. Johnson, U. S. A., of Fort Adams, and Surgeons J. C. Wise, of the Torpedo Station, and T. L. Neilson, and Assistant Surgeons Arnold and Von

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PHYSICIANS who have not received DR. McDADE's latest publication, the MONOGRAPHIA SYPHILITICA, should send their address, mentioning this journal and we will mail a copy. It contains a paper, illustrated with colored plates, by DR. D. H. GOODWILLIE, of New York, on the "Sequelæ of Syphilis," reports of cases in practice and many other valuable papers.

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In the treatment of all cases of Debility, Convalescence from severe illness, Anemia, Malarial Fever, Chlorosis, Incipient Consumption, Lack of Nerve Tone, and of the Alcohol and Opium Habits, and all maladies requiring a Tonic Nutrient, it is superior to all other preparations.

It acts directly on the sentient gastric nerves, stimulating the follicles to secretion, and gives to weakened individuals that first prerequisite to improvement, an appetite. By the urgent request of several eminent members of the medical profession, I have added to each wineglassful of this preparation two grains of SOLUBLE CITRATE OF IRON, and which is designated on the label, WITH IRON, "No. 1;" while the same preparation, WITHOUT IRON, is designated on the label as "No. 2."

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Wedekind, of the Naval Training School, U. S. N., *ex-officio*; and, as an Associate Committee appointed by the Rhode Island Medical Society, Drs. G. D. Hersey, W. H. Palmer and G. T. Swarts, of Providence. The Sub-Committees are:

Finance.—Drs. Rankin, MacKaye and Hersey.

Reception.—Drs. Turner and Odell.

Halls and Accommodation.—Drs. Barker and Baldwin.

Entertainment.—Drs. Sears and Kenefick.

Invitation.—Drs. Rives and Swarts.

Registration.—Drs. Ecroyd and Sherman.

Exhibits.—Drs. Brackett and Robinson.

Transportation.—Drs. P. F. Curley and Palmer.

Section Work and Programme.—The Chairman and Local Secretary.

If, as occasion may arise, correspondents will kindly address the respective heads of the Sub-Committees, it will very materially lighten the labors of the Chairman-in chief. It is probably generally understood that the titles of papers to be presented to the Sections should, in the first instance, be sent to their Chairmen. Already a large number of communications have thus been listed, and there is reason to expect that the meeting will be a peculiarly interesting one in this regard, but to ensure a hearing at all early in the Session, there should be no longer delay upon the part of contributors.

The Local Secretary appointed at Cincinnati by the Association, having in consequence of removal to another city, resigned his position, the Committee were for a while embarrassed. Dr. Valentine Mott Francis, formerly of New York, has however, consented to fill the vacancy, at the unanimous request of his colleagues. Though Dr. Francis has for some years retired from practice, he has none the less retained his interest in the profession, which in the past, was honored by those whose famous names he bears.

It was thought best, after consultation with the other officers of the Association, to postpone the date of meeting from the first to the last Tuesday (the 25th) of June, for the reasons that the chief hotel of the place would not open until that date, and that

earlier the town would not be so attractive, nor the weather as likely to be favorable.

The general Sessions will be held at the Music Hall, Bellevue Avenue, adjoining the Ocean House, and those of the Sections at the Newport Casino, also immediately contiguous, which for the first time in its history, and as an act of courtesy, is permitted by its Governors to be occupied for other than the purpose for which it was built.

The hotels are, in order of their nearness to the place of meeting, the Ocean House, the Clifton House, the Germania Hotel, Pinard's, Hartman's, the Aquidneck, Brayton's, the Kay-street House, the Perry House, the Park House, the Sherman House, the Cliff Avenue Hotel, and Bateman's. It is as yet uncertain whether there will be, by the time of meeting, a new hotel at the Newport Beach.

The meeting of the Association occurs nearly synchronously with the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Newport. The city authorities will probably fittingly recognize the presence of the National Medical Convention at such a moment, the more cordially since the virtual founder of the colony, certainly its principal leader, John Clark, was a physician. It will add to the interest of the occasion that the now Mayor of the city was one of the incorporators, in 1879, of the Newport Sanitary Protective Association, and is the parent of a rapidly rising physician in New York.

The ancient name of Newport Island was "Aquidneck," or "The Isle of Peace." In view of this, it is to be hoped that the wisdom of the Association in turning away, the present year, from the mutual rivalries and the internal dissensions inseparable from the great centres of practice and of medical education, to what is virtually neutral ground, may be made manifest, and that the coming Session may prove one of the largest, most harmonious, most scientific, and best contented meetings that has yet been held.

HORATIO R. STORER, M. D.

Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 25, 1889.

USES OF BORACIC ACID.—Dr. Lebovicz, in the *Wiener med. Presse*, narrates some uses to which he has put boracic acid:

1. Boracic acid acts antiseptically. Every soldier should carry one ounce of it in his overcoat pocket, and a handkerchief cut into two triangles for necessary bandages. Simply sprinkling a wound with finely powdered boracic acid suffices to insure rapid healing. This remedy being odorless and itself absorbing all odors, the author has used it advantageously in abscesses, ulcers of the feet, caries and necrosis of the bones, and in complicated fractures.

2. In anthrax and after the incision of furuncles it acts well when applied directly to the parts. Forming furuncles should be painted several times daily with the following:

R Boracic acid..... } aa equal parts.
Water..... }

3. In burns, when the flesh is exposed, it is necessary to be careful with poisonous antiseptics. Boracic acid possesses the advantage of being non-poisonous. He covers the burnt surfaces with a boracic vaseline ointment in the proportion of one to five:

R Boracic acid (finely powdered).....20 parts.
Glycerine15 parts.

Mix, and add,

Vaseline85 parts.

M. Apply twice daily.

In severe burns, with fever, the author combated the fever by the internal administration of the following:

R Boracic acid..... 4 parts.
Glycerine..... 10 parts.
Water100 parts.
Syrup of poppies..... 25 parts.

M. Sig.—A teaspoonful every two hours.

4. In skin diseases, such as pemphigus, eczema, rhagades, rupia, and scabies, the results obtained with boracic acid have been most favorable. The formula used was:

R Boracic acid (finely powdered).....10 parts.
Glycerine20 parts.
Lanolin.....30 parts.

The treatment of scabies consists in first taking a warm bath and then rubbing the affected parts with boracic-vaseline salve

(first one to two; later equal parts). The duration of this treatment averaged six days. In a case of granular conjunctivitis a cure was effected within forty-five days; a like result was obtained in some cases of pannus. Chronic scrofulous otitis is improved by lukewarm injections of concentrated boracic acid solutions; the application of boracic acid glycerine (one to ten) to stomatitis, aphthæ, or tonsillitis is followed by a curative effect.

5. For coryza:

R Boracic acid (finely powdered.)..... } equal parts.
Powdered coffee..... }

Use as a snuff.

6. In some cases of chronic endometritis with leucorrhœa and sterility, the uterus was filled with powdered boracic acid, and then a boracic acid tampon applied. After removing the tampon, the cavity was irrigated with a boracic acid solution. A cure was generally effected after a three or four months' treatment, in some cases conception following.

7. In cystitis the bladder was washed out (in acute cases), with a three per cent. boracic acid solution, and in chronic cases this treatment was followed by the internal administration of from forty-five to ninety grains of boracic acid.—*Deutsche med. Wochenschrift*, January 24, 1889.

BARIUM CHLORIDE AS A CARDIAC STIMULANT.—The fact that Ringer, of London, and his compatriot, Brunton, as well as Kobert, of Dorpat, and Bary, have found barium chloride to act in much the same manner as digitalis upon the heart of the frog and higher animal, suggests its use in human medicine.

The experiments named found that it can arrest the heart of a frog in systole by overstimulation of the cardiac contractility, and, that in a smaller dose, it markedly slows the heart and increases the force of its contractions, producing in this way a rise of blood pressure. They also found that the slowing of the pulse depends not upon any influence exerted on the vagus nerve, but upon the heart itself.

Kobert asserts that one cause of the increased blood pressure is stimulation of the peripheral bloodvessel walls.

Barium has generally been looked upon not only as medicinally useless, but also from two other and absolutely opposed points of view. In many of the works on chemistry it is called an "irritant poison," and yet most of us have regarded it, we think, as a very innocuous substance.

Stepping forward as it has done from the experimental laboratory to be tried chemically, it is surprising that its use has not been more general. The only trials that we are aware of in this country, having been made by Da Costa, some time since, and still more recently others have been recorded in the *Medical News* of this city.

If given in the form of a one per cent. solution, in the dose of a drachm, three times a day, marked benefit follows its ingestion. So far, no gastro-intestinal complications have been reported from its use, and it does not seem to irritate the kidneys.

The solution is almost tasteless, is cheap, and certainly has no tendency to disorder the stomach, as does digitalis. Barium also possesses some advantages in that it does not stimulate the vagal nerves, while digitalis seems, in some instances, to produce inhibitory stimulation rather than to increase the power of the heart muscle. The pulse-wave produced by it is large, full and prolonged, and lacks the hard, angry feeling of the full action of digitalis. Kobert asserts that it may be given in sudden cardiac failure by hypodermic injection, but this would appear to be a theoretical rather than a practical suggestion, as it has as yet not received sufficient trial to warrant recommendation for general use. The results reached so far are certainly favorable enough to make wider trials of great interest and value.—*University Medical Magazine*.

INFLUENCE OF THE TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR UPON THE DEATH OF INFANTS FROM DIARRHOEAL DISEASES.—The conclusions embodied in this paper are the result of a system of collective investigation initiated by Dr. Meinert in Dresden; 519 papers, referring to as many fatal cases, and each containing

thirty questions, were returned to the author. Of this number 444 were cases of acute diarrhœa, and 75 chronic. The cases were inscribed on a chart, containing the dates of commencement and termination of the complaint, the mean daily temperature, the barometric pressure, the humidity of the air, the rainfall, the velocity and direction of the wind and the date of thunderstorms. Of these, the most powerful mitigator is a high wind; for a high degree of temperature combined with a high wind is not dangerous, but moderate temperature without wind produces a considerable increase of sickness and death. The most rapidly fatal cases occurred in the sultry weather. An examination of the houses in which the fatal cases occurred, showed generally that deaths by summer diarrhœa occurred only in those dwellings in which, by the influence of a high atmospheric temperature, a still higher temperature indoors had developed in consequence of insufficient ventilation. Deaths occurred more frequently in dwellings exposed to the sun, and to which winds had scarcely any access. Moreover, the greatest number of deaths occurred on the ground floors and first floors, while in the basements, which are very little exposed to the sun, there was the smallest number of deaths. The temperature of the first-floor apartments, inhabited by the richer classes, was found on the average to show an increase over the external shade temperature of 43° F. Close living with small cubic space per head did not increase the mortality, provided the houses were not shut in, and provided the rooms could be exposed to strong currents of air. One suburb, with a population of 2,921, living chiefly in villas, had only three deaths. In dwellings of equal cubic measurement there were, *ceteris paribus*, most deaths in those with low ceilings. Since the operations of the law putting down baby farming, the deaths have been no greater amongst illegitimate than legitimate children. The greater mortality amongst children brought up by the bottle is due, at least in part, to an excess of substantial food. The child is naturally thirstier in the hot weather; but if at the breast does not suffer, because the mother is thirstier too, and by drinking dilutes her milk. The child brought up artificially takes an increased quantity of food, since the degree of

concentration is unaltered, the body heat is therefore increased. In conclusion, the lecturer pointed out that the mortality of infants in the summer months, constantly decreases towards the south from Berlin to Rome. This is due partly to the custom of suckling being more general, and partly to the houses and the clothing being better adapted for a warm climate.—*Medical Record*.

GASTRIC ULCER.—In a recent paper by Professor Gerhardt in the *Medical Press and Circular*, noticed editorially in the *Medical Record*, are included the following statements and views concerning the diagnosis and treatment of ulcer of the stomach.

He states that bleeding occurs in only forty-seven per cent.—much less frequently than according to the usually quoted statistics.

On the absence of any palpable tumor, as an important negative symptom of gastric ulcer, Prof. Gerhardt places little reliance. He mentions four kinds of tumors that may be associated with gastric ulcer, namely: 1. Old ulcers with indurated margins; 2. Pyloric muscular thickening; 3. Circumscribed exudation around perforations (very rare form), and, 4. A tumor caused by the crowding of neighboring organs into a large gastric ulcer.

With reference to the commonly asserted hyper-acidity of gastric juice in cases of gastric ulcer, Prof. Gerhardt has lately, in twenty-four cases found the reaction normal in seventeen cases, not so in seven.

He concludes that in some cases of ulcer, the increase of hydrochloric acid is wanting. Given a disease of the stomach lasting three years without formation of a tumor, and we are justified in assuming the probability of an ulcer.

The seat may generally be determined by the situation of the pain which is rarely absent in fresh ulcers.

When a patient abstains from food because of pain in the stomach, and becomes thin and reduced in consequence, the disease is more probably ulcer, hardly carcinoma, rarely ner-

vous dyspepsia. Emaciation is often seen in old cases, but rarely so in the case of recent ulcer. Ascertaining the weight of patients is important diagnostically.

The duration of the ulcer was sometimes as long as twenty-five to thirty years with intervals of good health intervening.

As to Treatment.—Milk diet often suffices in recent cases, but in the case of old ulcers with structural changes is often not well borne.

The diet most to be recommended was one mainly animal; meat, milk and eggs.—*Maritime Medical News.*

THE SCIATICA ATTITUDE.—Professor Charcot, of Paris, in a recent clinical lecture, the translations of which appeared last week in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, pointed out the well marked attitude of a neurasthenic patient suffering from sciatica. Two years and a half ago Charcot noted for the first time this appearance, which is of some diagnostic value: "The trunk is inclined to the right; the vertebral column describes a curve with the convexity to the left; the right hand descends much lower than the left; the left lower extremity is semi-flexed; the buttock of this side presents a flattening, the gluteal fold being elevated; finally note that the heel of the left foot does not touch the ground. This attitude, so characteristic, has never been pointed out, and yet it is a feature of a very frequent disorder, for this patient is suffering with sciatica. This shows you how the most apparent points in clinical medicine may remain for a long time unperceived. We carry with us, indeed, from our medical education a certain number of impressions from which it is extremely difficult to free ourselves. We have the habit of seeking those things already described, and it requires long practice to acquire that independence of thought that enables one to see beyond his pre-conceived ideas. Often in this manner one finds traits so plain that it is difficult to explain how they have remained so long unrecognized, and usually they are at first received, even by progressive minds, only with scepticism. When I described for the first time the gross articular lesions of

ataxics, those arthropathies that nevertheless must have always existed, it was objected, particularly in Germany and England, that they were only to be seen at the Saltpetriere. This scepticism has since disappeared, and to-day no one longer doubts the existence of these joint lesions. This special characteristic attitude of a patient suffering with sciatica, I have known scarcely two years.—*Canadian Practitioner*.

HOW DOCTORS ARE VIEWED BY A GOOD-NATURED LITERARY MAN.—The doctor who could not laugh and make me laugh I should put down for a half educated man. It is one of the duties of the profession to hunt for the materials of a joke on every corner. Most of them have so esteemed it. Garthe, Rabelais, Abernethy and a hundred or so more too near to be named, what genial, liver-shaking, heart-quickenings, wit-wakening worthies they were and are! To the son who loves her best, Nature reveals most her tricks of workmanship. He knows there is a prize in every package of commonplace and sadness, and he can find it—not only the bit of fun shining to the eye of the *connoisseur* like an unset jewel, but the eccentricity, the resemblance, the revelation, countless signs and tokens of the evanescent, amusing, pathetic creature we call the human. Heartless, grasping, irreverent? The deepest compassion for human ills, the broadest generosity to human needs, the highest respect for all that is strong and pure and holy in human lives, I have seen in the men who come closest to the mystery of life and the mystery of death, who read the naked heart when it is too weak or too sorrowful to hide its nakedness, who know our worst, and are most of them wise enough to strike the balance. If they are cynics it is we who have made them so. We are the books out of which they learn their lessons.—*Mr. A. B. Ward, in Scribner's Magazine*.

PESSARIES.—Dr. Wylie, Professor of Gynecology in the New York Polyclinic, gave a lecture and clinic on displacements of the uterus on February 14. He considers anterior displacements

of little importance ; it is usually only in posterior malpositions that treatment is called for. This treatment in his opinion should *never* be by pessaries. In his hospital, for the past several years, he has known only one to be used. They simply support the uterus without reaching the cause of the displacement. Furthermore, they are dangerous, because of their liability to infect the patient. They abrade the mucous lining of the vagina, and opening up the canal, allow free entrance of the air to the abrasion. He has often found women wearing the instruments for months and years without relief, whereas they have been quickly cured by curetting and the use of boro-glyceride tampons. The tampons are a favorite method of treatment of many diseased conditions of the vagina and uterus with Prof. Wylie, and he uses them continually to support the uterus in displacements. The tampons are made by cutting sheet borated-cotton into strips, an inch and a half or two inches wide, and rolling them up, with medium firmness, until they are of the desired diameter, preferably about half an inch or a little more. They are then wet with the following :

R Boro-glyceride.....℥i
Glycerine.....℥xiv

Mix and add a saturated solution of alum, containing ℥ss-j of the salt.

Prof. W. Gill Wylie in Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter.

THE TREATMENT OF TABES DORSALIS BY SUSPENSION.—
Prof. Charcot has been treating, during the past three months, a number of cases of tabes dorsalis by means of suspension. The treatment is carried out by means of a Sayre's ordinary suspending apparatus. The patient is suspended usually from one to three minutes every second day. In fourteen cases treated in this way, the beneficial results were very marked in eight, and in all there was more or less amelioration. The first effect usually noticed is a lessening of the inco-ordination. This showed itself even after the first suspension. A case is referred to where a patient was unable to move or even stand without assistance, while after about twenty suspensions he could walk several kilometres without the use of a cane. In all the cases there was

marked amelioration of other prominent symptoms of this disease. The lightning pains, the bladder troubles, the anæsthesia, were found to have disappeared or were greatly relieved. In no case, however, was there noticed a return of the knee-jerk or a disappearance of the pupillary symptoms. The treatment was first practised by Matchoukowsky, of Odessa, who published a pamphlet on this subject in 1883. He was accidentally led to employ it from finding it beneficial in a case of tabes complicated with diseases of the vertebræ.

No doubt we will soon know whether any permanent benefit follows this procedure, as cases of tabes dorsalis are unfortunately very common, and all our ordinary means are so worthless that anything that promises even relief will be eagerly seized upon by the physician.—*Montreal Med. Journal.*

TO HASTEN THE DEATH of a patient suffering from a hopeless disease by giving an anodyne or anæsthetic is a temptation which must often come to the humane physician, and there are many and strong arguments which urge him to interfere and save the sufferer from further needless pain. The subject was intelligently discussed at a recent meeting of the Medico-Legal Society of New York, after hearing a paper in which Dr. E. P. Thwing advocated the promotion of euthanasia in articulo mortis. Judge Noah Davis spoke from the legal standpoint, and the views which he expressed were generally concurred in by the Society. Judge Davis said that in the eyes of the law "there are no possible circumstances where any human being is justified in purposely taking the life of another human being." He must have meant to exclude cases of taking life in self-defence. A physician may do anything to relieve pain, but nothing with the purpose of shortening life. When pressed to draw the distinction between giving an anæsthetic to relieve pain when it was probable that the relief would be death, and giving it with the intent to hasten death, Judge Davis said he should not make this distinction at all. It could only be made by the physician himself at the time; he would know whether

his object was to hasten death or to relieve pain, and often no one but him could really know what the intention really was. Judge Davis took the only tenable position, and any departure from it would lead into very dangerous quicksands.—*North-western Lancet*.

A DIFFICULTY IN PARTURITION.—Mrs. M—— was confined of her second child on December 16, 1888. Labor began at 3 A. M., and I was sent for at 11 A. M. The pains were strong, and the os was well dilated, but the head would not come down, so I delivered her with forceps at about 1:45 A. M. Great difficulty was experienced in delivering the shoulders. The cord was round the neck of the child once, and was very tight. Traction applied to the axilla produced very little effect, and simultaneously with each effort at traction the child's face became livid, resuming its natural color again during the intervals between traction. As the cord was too tight to pass over the head or shoulders, I tied it in two places where it was round the neck, and divided it, when the shoulders were immediately born with the greatest ease. The child's heart was beating well, but respiratory movements were absent; these, however, were well established after two or three minutes. The cord was unfortunately not measured, but its length was about twelve or at the most fourteen inches from placenta to umbilicus. I examined the patient almost immediately after delivery, and found the placenta in the vagina.

Where there is every prospect that delivery of the child will immediately follow division of the cord in circumstances similar to the above, this would appear to be a much safer mode of treatment than waiting till the child and the placenta are both expelled together.—*J. Davidson, M. D. Lond., of Uzbridge, in London Lancet for February.*

MEDICINE AND LIFE INSURANCE.—Although almost every practitioner of medicine thinks himself quite capable of performing the duties of a life insurance company's medical examiner, it must be evident on reflection that the judicious selection of

"risks" is quite as important to the company's success as the actuary's work. The solid prosperity that has been achieved by several of the larger companies in the United States, is therefore, a proof of the good work that has been done by their medical officers. So prosperous, indeed, have some of them become, that for a number of years they have been doing business on a large scale abroad. The New York Life Insurance Company, for example, if we are correctly informed, has a great number of members in France. That it has been able to build up such a business among a people so cautious as the French, bears testimony to the ability with which its affairs have been managed, not the least among which, we repeat, are those of its medical department.—*N. Y. Medical Journal*.

GOOD BREAD FOR DIABETICS.—Samples of bread for diabetics were lately shown to the Section for Clinical Medicine, Pathology and Hygiene of the Massachusetts Medical Society by Dr. J. A. Jeffries, who furnished the following formulas for their preparation.

One cup of graham flour; one cup of best bran previously scalded with one cup of boiling water; two eggs; German yeast or baking powder; salt to taste; one cup of milk or water. To be mixed with a spoon.

Such a bread contained 17.72 per cent. of starch, the equivalent of 19.68 per cent. of sugar.

One cup gluten flour; one cup best bran previously scalded; one teaspoonful of baking powder; salt to taste; two eggs; one cup of milk or water. To be mixed with a spoon. If the hands are used the result will be even more disastrous than in the making of ordinary bread. This bread is healthy, palatable, nutritious, and contains but 4.57 per cent. of starch, equal to 5.08 per cent. of sugar.—*Journal of American Medical Association*.

PEPSIN IN SURGERY.—Dr. Henry B. Douglass ("Med. Record") has recently employed scale pepsin as an ointment, with lanolin (1.5) in ulcers, in the removal of cicatricial tissue, etc.

He concludes that: In all ulcerations covered with a slough, or having a membranous base, pepsin is of use to digest this slough and bring about a healthy condition. The efficiency of the pepsin ceases when this slough has dissolved. In case of cicatricial tissue pepsin is of value by dissolving the cellular element. On this condition pepsin may act similarly to mercury and the iodides, or as a digestive.—*Medical Standard*.

PREVENTION OF PUERERAL CONVULSIONS.—In a communication to the *Md. Med. Jour.*, Dr. Edward Anderson, of Rockville, recommended the use of the Bitart. Potass. in the latter stage of gestation, as a preventive of puerperal eclampsia. This has been indorsed by the Gyn. and Obst. Soc., of Baltimore, and now the doctor adds, that the bitartrate will not only prevent convulsions during pregnancy, but will also prevent their occurrence in Bright's disease, and albuminuria following scarlet fever. The potass. is to be given at once when a trace of albumen is detected in the urine.—*Popular Science News*.

A WITNESS, in describing a certain event, said: "The person I saw at the head of the stairs was a man with one eye named Wilkins."

"What was the name of his other eye?" spitefully asked the opposing counsel.

The witness was disgusted with the levity of the audience.—*Exchange*.

NITRO-GLYCERINE IN HEART FAILURE.—Dr. M. H. Firnelli, of Philadelphia, reports three cases of heart failure, where hypodermic injection of two drops of one-per-cent. solution of glonoin (nitro glycerine) was used, and says: "One who has seen cases of heart failure treated in the usual way can have no conception of the brilliant results which may be obtained from this agent."—*New England Medical Monthly*.

"Medical science has made such progress," said the doctor when speaking of his profession, "that it is almost impossible for anybody to be buried alive now." Then he wondered why everybody laughed.—*Boston Courier*.

CEREBRAL EXHAUSTION.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It has been shown that the phosphates are found in excess in the urine in cases where the nerve centres (the brain and spinal cord), have been overworked, or subjected to undue labor, and the opinion is confirmed that there is a received relation between an excess of phosphates in the urine, and intellectual exercise.

This preparation supplies the phosphates and phosphoric acid, is readily assimilated, pleasant to the taste, and digestion.

DR. S. A. HARVEY, Chebogan, Mich., says: "I have used it with marked benefit, in several cases of cerebral irritation."

DR. C. S. EVANS, Union City, Ind., says: "I have prescribed, and carefully noted its effect in several cases where the cerebral and cerebro-spinal centres were depressed, from various causes, and have been well pleased with the result."

DR. A. C. MACKENZIE, Negaunee, Mich., says: "I have used it ever since it was introduced to the profession, with very happy results, restoring quietude to cerebral disturbances superinduced by overwork."

DR. H. BRUNNER, Fremont, Neb., says: "I have had the best of success with it, particularly in cerebral and nervous affections."

DR. J. GAMWELL, Pittsfield, Mass., says: "I have used it in a number of cases of nervous and cerebral diseases, with good results."

DR. E. S. LAWTON, Rome, N. Y., says: "I have used it with good results in cerebral exhaustion."

Send for descriptive circular. Physicians who wish to test it will be furnished a bottle on application, without expense, except express charges.

Prepared under the direction of Prof. E. N. HORSFORD, by the

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Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

CAUTION.—Be sure the word "Horsford's" is *printed* on the label. All others are spurious. Never sold in bulk.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF THE Fairchild Digestive Tablets.

These special preparations of the Digestive Ferments have been from the outset favorably received by practitioners and patients.

During the past years they have been in constantly growing demand, and it is with much satisfaction that we now announce that, owing to their extensive use, we are able to offer these preparations at prices which render them freely available.

The Fairchild Digestive Tablets are now placed in the hands of dispensing pharmacists at an average reduction of twenty-five per cent. on the entire list of these preparations.

The special value of these Tablets lies in their convenience, accuracy and agreeability of dosage. They are dispensed in small vials, which may be conveniently carried in the pocket, and are thus available at such intervals prior to or during the progress of digestion as may seem best to the prescriber.

By this means, pepsine, for instance, may be exhibited in small doses at frequent intervals after the ingestion of food—a rational method of reinforcing the peptic digestion.

The pancreatic ferments may be thus given before meals, or after the gastric activity has diminished and thus the best results may be, upon accepted physiological grounds, reasonably anticipated in the treatment of intestinal indigestion.

Both peptic and pancreatic tablets are made in such combinations as are found most serviceable and profitable by practitioners.

Pepsine and Bismuth may be especially referred to as being a perfectly compatible preparation; as in this combination we have sub-nitrate of bismuth which is not open to the objections made against ammonia-citrate, the salt of bismuth resorted to in liquid preparations of "pepsine and bismuth."

The Compound Pancreatic Tablets are well thought of in the treatment of intestinal indigestion, being especially devised for this purpose—containing 2 grains of Pancreatic Extract, 3 grains Squibb's bismuth sub-nitrate and 1-10 grain powdered Ipecac in each Tablet.

Complete lists and descriptions will be cheerfully sent upon application.

FAIRCHILD BROS. & FOSTER,
Makers of Original and Reliable Preparations of Digestive Ferments
NEW YORK AND LONDON.

Reviews and Book Notices

THE PATHOLOGY, DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF THE DISEASES OF WOMEN, by GRAILY HEWITT, M. D., Lond., F. R. C. P., Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women, University College, and Obstetric Physician to the Hospital; formerly President of the Obstetrical Society of London; Honorary Fellow of the Obstetrical Society of Berlin, etc., etc. A new American from the Fourth Revised and Enlarged London edition, with 236 illustrations, edited with notes and editions by H. MARION-SIMS, M. D., of New York. Three volumes, 8 vo., price \$2.75 per volume. E. B. Treat, Publisher, 771 Broadway, New York, 1887.

Dr. Hewitt has long been recognized as an authority on female disease on both sides of the Atlantic, and the fourth edition of his work is rendered more valuable by the notes and additions of Dr. H. Marion-Sims, who has edited the American edition before us, at the request of the author.

From the editor's preface we make the following extract, which is fully sustained in the author's text:

"The book has some points of peculiar interest. It insists on better nutrition. It advocates the mechanical pathology of some forms of uterine disease, viz., that pathological changes are produced by mechanical causes. The wood-cut illustrations of uterine displacements are of life-size, which is an aid to the beginner. We have long known that the nausea of pregnancy is a neurosis, a reflex symptom which the author shows very conclusively to be the result of some form of uterine distortion, and which is always relieved by appropriate mechanical treatment. He further demonstrates most satisfactorily that hysteria in all its protean forms is a uterine reflex symptom (not ovarian as has been generally supposed), dependent always on flexion or malposition; and that to remedy the latter is to cure the former."

While we are not fully in accord with the author's views in

regard to pessaries, believing them to be among the *opprobria* of medicine, to those who do use them, his views will be beneficial, and more or less instructive to all. The questions pertaining to hysteria and hystero-epilepsy are fully and ably considered. An important class of cases are those in which pregnancy is associated with flexions of the uterus, a subject of great interest, as is also the causes of vomiting in pregnancy. In this work will be found essays on those subjects, and an accumulation of evidence in the shape of cases, which the author reports and submits in proof of the views enunciated by him.

A considerable number of new illustrations have been added to the new edition, and most of the new figures representing flexions and displacements of the uterus are drawn life size, and the various mechanical appliances for their treatment are drawn the actual size of the instruments, with the view of rendering the descriptions and directions for treatment more explicit and less liable to misinterpretation.

WOOD'S MEDICAL AND SURGICAL MONOGRAPHS, published monthly by WM. WOOD & CO., 56 and 58 LaFayette Place, New York, Volume 1, No. 1, (January). Contents: Pedigree of Disease, by Jonathan Hutchinson, F. R. S.; Common Diseases of the Skin, by Robt. M. Simon, M. D.; Varieties and Treatment of Bronchitis, by Dr. Ferrand. Volume 1, No. 2, (February). Contents: Gonorrhœal Infection in Women, by Wm. Japp Sinclair, M. A., M. D.; Giddiness, by Thos. Grainger Stewart, M. D.; Albuminuria in Bright's Disease, by Dr. Pierre Jaenton.

Messrs. Wood & Co. have commenced the publication this year of a series of medical and surgical monographs, in monthly parts, consisting of original treatises and of complete reproductions, in English, of books and monographs selected from the latest and most approved literature of foreign countries, with all the illustrations of the originals. Each monthly part will contain two hundred and fifty or more handsomely printed octavo pages, on good paper in leatherette binding. The contents of the two numbers now before us are a sufficient index as to the valuable character of this extremely cheap form of choice medical literature.

The subscription price for the entire twelve numbers is only ten dollars, single copies one dollar.

In the March number will be given *Neurasthenia and its Treatment*, by Dr. H. Van Zeimssen; *Antipyrin and Antipyretic Methods of Treatment*, by the same; the *Tongue as an Indicator of Disease*, by W. Howship Dickinson, M. D., F. R. C. P.; *Treatment of Cystic Goitre*, by Thomas M. Hovell, F. R. C. S.; and *New Remedies* by Dr. C. Cauquil.

We have not space to go into a critical investigation of the volumes already issued, nor do we hardly think it necessary, as the distinguished authors whose names we have mentioned, are a sufficient guarantee of the valuable subject matter contained in the numbers already published.

We can but congratulate the publishers on this enterprise, and the medical profession on the excellent opportunity afforded it.

Since writing the above, the March number has been received, and from a cursory examination we find it fully in line with the two excellent numbers which have preceded it. The article on *New Remedies* alone, embracing the therapeutical developments from 1878 to 1888, inclusive, being well worth the price of the number.

The April number will contain an article on *Diabetes and its connection with Heart Disease*, by Jacques Mayer, M. D., (Vienna) Carlsbad; and *Blenorrhœa of the Sexual Organs and its complications*, by Dr. Ernest Finger, Docent of the University of Vienna; together with an index to Volume 1.

ATLAS OF VENEREAL AND SKIN DISEASES, with original text, by PRINCE A. MORROW, A. M., M. D., Clinical Professor of Venereal Diseases, formerly Clinical Lecturer on Dermatology, in the University of New York; Surgeon to Charity Hospital, etc., etc. Parts 11 and 12. Wm. Wood & Co., New York, Publishers, 1889.

We have previously called the attention of our readers to preceding fascioulæ of this excellent illustrative atlas and treatise on venereal and skin diseases.

Part 11, contains magnificent illustrations of the following diseases: *Herpes Zoster*, *Herpes Fibrilis*, *Herpes Progenitalis*,

Dermatitis Herpetiformis, Pemphigus Vulgaris and Follicularis, and Pupura Simplex and Thrombotica.

In Part 12, we find the following subjects so plainly and correctly depicted "that he who runs may read:"

Psoriasis of the Body, and of the Hand and Arm; Lichen Planus, Ruber and Moniliformis; Acne Vulgaris and Rosacea; Molluscum Epitheliale and Verruca Senilis.

The plates are believed to be superior to anything of the kind heretofore produced—as accurate as photographs, and far more distinct, while the coloring faithfully represents nature. The illustrations are taken from the collection of the author, together with those of J. Hutchinson, of London, Fournier, Hardy, Ricord, Vidal, Cullerrier and Besnier, of Paris, Keyes, Otis, and Piffard, of New York, and J. Nevins Hyde, of Chicago.

The text is printed from new type, large, clear and handsome, and the paper is heavy with a highly finished surface.

Considering the reputation of the authors of the plates, the ability of the editor, the superb execution of the plates and letter-press, the high quality of the paper of text and plates, and the large size of the illustrations, this may well be considered one of the most excellent works in medical literature ever published in the English language. It will be complete in fifteen monthly parts, and is sold only by subscription at the low rate of \$2.00 per part.

HAND-BOOK OF THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF THE THROAT, NOSE AND NASO-PHARYNX, by CARL SEILER, M. D., Instructor in Laryngology and Lecturer on Diseases of the Upper Air-Passages in the University of Pennsylvania; Chief of the Throat Dispensary at the University Hospital, etc., etc. Third edition, thoroughly revised and greatly enlarged; two lithographic plates and 101 wood-engravings. Twelve mo., cloth, pp. 373, price \$2.50. Lea Bros. & Co., Publishers, Philadelphia, 1889.

This little volume is intended to serve as a guide in laryngoscopy and in acquiring skill necessary to the successful diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the larynx and naso-pharynx. Theoretical discussions have been omitted, and practical points to which the book is limited, have been considered as concisely

as possible, making the work an excellent one for ready reference on the subjects treated. Numerous additions to the preceding well received editions will be found throughout the volume, and the number of illustrations have been increased by the addition of twenty-four original engravings on wood, and two carefully executed colored plates embracing ten illustrative figures, which will prove of assistance and value to the student and practitioner.

EXPLORATION OF THE CHEST IN HEALTH AND DISEASE, by STEPHEN SMITH BURT, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine and Physical Diagnosis in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital; Physician to the Out-Door Department (Diseases of the Heart and Lungs) Bellevue Hospital. Twelve mo., cloth, pp. 206. D. Appleton & Co., Publishers, 1, 3 and 5 Bond Street, New York, 1889.

A most excellent little monograph that will prove of incalculable value to students, and practitioners of medicine. Well written, handsomely printed, and excellently illustrated by clear and instructive engravings. The author has well utilized his own personal experience, and has drawn freely on the established stock of knowledge in regard to the physical signs of morbid phenomena of disease of the thoracic viscera.

HAND-BOOK OF THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF SKIN DISEASES, by ARTHUR VAN HARLINGEN, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Skin in the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine; Clinical Lecturer on Dermatology in the Jefferson Medical College. Second edition, enlarged and revised, with eight full-page plates and other illustrations. Eight vo., cloth, pp. 410, price \$2.50. P. Blakiston Son & Co., Publishers, 1012 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, 1889.

From the author's preface to the first edition we make the following extract:

In writing this book I have had in mind the wants of the practitioner, and I have tried to make it useful as a work of ready reference. For this reason I have given space to the description, diagnosis and treatment of the various affections of the skin as met with in practice, touching lightly on questions of etiology, and omitting all reference to pathological anatomy.

In the present edition, besides re-writing a few of the articles and adding considerably to others, the author has introduced quite a number of new articles, chiefly brief descriptions of the rarer affections.

The introduction of a number of illustrations, some original and others taken from special journals and monographs is an especial feature of the second edition.

The diseases are arranged alphabetically, superceding the necessity of an index. As a compact, concise and convenient work for ready reference, it will prove of no little value.

Editorial.

BUSINESS NOTICE.—Increased pressure of business in other lines has necessitated my disconnection with *The Southern Practitioner*, and I have transferred my interest in the journal to Dr. Deering J. Roberts. I take this opportunity of thanking my friends and the readers of the journal for the very agreeable relations of the past. It is but justice to Dr. Roberts to state, that for the past seven years he has almost entirely discharged all the duties pertaining to both the business and editorial management, and I can safely assure the readers and patrons of the journal that its past satisfactory and successful course will be fully maintained in the future, and sincerely hope that it will receive the same liberal patronage as in the past.

Very respectfully,

DUNCAN EVE, M. D.

TENNESSEE STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The fifty-sixth annual meeting of *The Tennessee State Medical Society* will be held in this city beginning Tuesday, April 30th inst., and continuing through Wednesday and Thursday, May 1 and 2, prox.

From the Committee of Arrangements we have received the following information: Half-rates or round-trip tickets for one fare, can be procured at all railroad stations in this and adjacent States from April 28th inst., said tickets holding good until May 10. This arrangement has been perfected by Mr. C. H. Gillock, Secretary of the West Side

Park Association, the Spring Race meeting coming on at that time; and although Doctors are not supposed to take much interest in such frivolities (?) they can avail themselves of the reduced rates and put in their appearance in the Senate Chamber of our State Capitol, where the Society sessions will be held.

On Tuesday night, the address of welcome by Gov. Robert L. Taylor, the annual address of the President of the Society, together with musical and elocutional exercises, under the charge of Mrs. A. H. Stewart, will take place at the Vendome Theater. Other entertainments for succeeding nights will be prepared, but are not sufficiently perfected to be announced at this time. We can assure our readers, however, that all who attend may confidently anticipate an agreeable time.

Quite a number of important papers have been promised, and we have every reason to believe that in a business point of view the meeting will be quite a success. At any rate, we hope that every member of the medical profession in this and adjacent States, who can possibly spare the time, will feel sufficient interest in medical matters to attend the meeting. To our friends in other States, who can make it convenient to visit Nashville on this occasion, we are authorized by the Committee of Arrangements to extend a cordial welcome.

From an editorial in the *American Medical Association Journal* for March 23 ult., we make the following extract which we most heartily endorse:

* * * * * "The several State Medical Societies constitute the chief and proper basis of the National organization of the profession, and they should be cordially sustained by the most learned and active in all departments of medicine and surgery.

There is room in the State Society for the advocates of every legitimate interest to work, and interchange thoughts and facts with each other, thereby actively advancing the practical interests and promoting the unity and influence of the whole profession. In a country as large as ours there is no method of complete and efficient professional organization, except that which begins with the municipal and county societies, progresses from these to the State, and from the State to the National; thus establishing the channels of universal intercommunication, and the opportunities for personal intercourse and of harmonious action. During the next two months the State Medical Societies of nearly all the States occupying the middle and northern part of the

great interior valley of this continent will hold their annual meetings and we hope to see larger assemblages, a greater number of well prepared papers, and the results of more thorough scientific investigation, in all of them, than at any previous time in their history. The annual meeting of the American Medical Association will follow at Newport, R. I., commencing on the 25th of June. For four previous years that great National organization has held its annual meetings in this interior valley, with steadily increasing attendance. As the next meeting is to be held on the northeastern border for the first time since 1865, it is very desirable that all the State Societies of these great interior States should send full delegations to the meeting at Newport, thereby not only cordially reciprocating the favors of the past four years, but firmly cementing the bonds of friendship and materially adding to the scientific and practical interests of all."

QUARANTINE CONFERENCE.

The Quarantine Conference that was invited by resolution of the State Legislature and Governor Seay, of Alabama, met in Montgomery on Tuesday, March 5th, inst. There were present in all about sixty-five or seventy delegates from Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Mississippi, Maryland, Louisiana, and the U. S. M. H. S. The representatives of this State being J. D. Plunkett, M. D., G. B. Thornton, M. D., and Hon. David Hadden, of the State Board of Health. The remaining delegates were principally doctors, who were either connected with their respective State or local Boards of Health, or who have been more or less prominent in sanitary or preventive medicine; and a few representatives of the transportation and railroad service.

Dr. C. P. Wilkinson, of Louisiana, was selected as President, and J. N. McCormick, M. D., of Kentucky, Secretary.

Dr. Wilkinson read a paper on the subject of "Maritime Quarantine Services of Southern Seaports," which was received and referred to a committee, who, after examination, reported the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That this conference indorse the Holt quarantine and disinfection system, as at present operated in New Orleans, as the best

known for the prevention of the introduction of yellow fever into the ports of the United States, and recommend its uniform adoption."

The report was adopted.

Dr. G. B. Thornton, of Memphis, read the paper of Mr. J. C. Clarke, General Manager of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, on "Railroad Quarantines," in the absence of the latter. Among other things the paper, a short one, said:

"Experience has proven that yellow fever and other infectious or contagious diseases can be kept out of communities without resorting to absolute non-intercourse. The State Legislature should appropriate a reasonable sum for the protection of the State from these diseases. If put in the hands of the proper officials the sum need not be a large one."

This paper was referred to a committee, who reported as follows:

"Your committee respectfully reports the following in relation to the paper of Mr. Clarke:

"That section one should read:

"SECTION 1. During the prevalence of yellow fever epidemics, passengers and freights should be brought from infected localities only under such regulations and restrictions as may be established by the State health authorities along the lines of the roads concerned.

"The regulations and restrictions governing railroad transportation during yellow fever epidemics should be of such character as to afford all reasonable guarantees of protection to the communities in danger of invasion by the disease, but should not be more onerous than the circumstances warrant, and should be framed with due consideration of the extent of the danger in each particular case, and as affected by latitude and season of the year, and other qualifying conditions.

"At all seasons of the year, and under all circumstances, the simple passage of railroad trains should be allowed, without obstruction, even when carrying sick refugees from infected places to healthy localities willing to receive them.

"SEC. 2. A well-digested quarantine formula, making and promulgating the necessary rules and regulations for enforcing the same, should be prepared ready to be put in force when necessary to do so, at all points where it is necessary to put quarantine in force. These rules should be published for general information, to enable all persons to comply with the same, and displayed by placard in every depot.

"SEC. 3. At all quarantine stations accommodations should be provided for caring for such persons, if any, that may be detained,

or are not permitted to pass through such stations while in transit until they can be disposed of.

“SEC. 4. Only competent physicians who have had experience in contagious and infectious diseases should be made inspectors of quarantine stations, whose duty it shall be to inspect and examine the condition of passengers, baggage and express matter. All inspectors should have the power to administer oaths and to remove from the trains at quarantine stations and detain such passengers, baggage or express matter as may be found necessary to prevent the introduction or spread of infectious or contagious diseases of any kind.

“SEC. 5. State boards of health should be the powers authorized to put quarantines, but should not conflict with the rules and regulations adopted by the State boards of health for enforcing quarantine regulations.

“SEC. 6. The refugee stations as at present operated on the sea-coasts of the United States are, in the opinion of this body, of infinite service, and we would recommend their continuance in a full equipment for all requirements.

“SEC. 10. Railroad agents at way stations should be required to refuse to sell tickets to any persons who cannot show that they have not in twelve days been exposed to any source of infection, and conductors should be required by law to refuse to transport passengers from way stations who are not supplied with tickets.

“SEC. 11. Health certificates should be required from persons whenever yellow fever prevails in this country. They should be issued only by the health official, under official seal, or, in the absence of such seal, under the seal of the municipal or county court where the certificate originated. In each certificate the person to whom it is issued should be so described as to admit of his identification, and should state the facts of the case fully and circumstantially. And to such certificates full credence should be given to all health authorities. We must have honesty and mutual confidence amongst those charged with the protection of public health.’”

Dr. Forman, of Louisiana, introduced a resolution contemplating Federal aid of State and local authorities, which was tabled. The resolution contemplated the organization by the National Government of a Health Commission.

A resolution introduced by Mr. Hadden to thoroughly disinfect Decatur, Ala., at once, was vigorously opposed by Jerome Cochrane,

M. D., State Health Officer of Alabama, who did not think it necessary, and assured the conference that no such thing would be done. While we have great confidence in both the integrity and ability of Dr. Cochrane, we sincerely hope that he has not made a mistake in this. We are not yet convinced that the germs of yellow fever may not hibernate in the latitude of Decatur, or even farther north, if necessary precautions of a wise and judicious nature are not effectively carried out. Again, we say, to use a slang phrase, "we hope that he has not bit off more than he can chew."

The first day's session was quite a stormy one, being marked by sharp and protracted discussion actively participated in by the delegates.

During the second day's session, Dr. Daniel M. Burgess, of the United States Marine Hospital Service, inspecting physician at Havana, read an ably prepared and very interesting paper on the subject of "The Sanitary Inspection Service at Havana, Cuba." In his paper Dr. Burgess spoke with great earnestness of the careless manner in which health certificates are issued to ships and sailors coming to United States ports. He mentioned one case where a ship had been given a clean health certificate and an investigation proved that there were several cases of yellow fever on board before the vessel got out of port. He also spoke of the promiscuous smuggling of merchandise from the island into the United States.

Dr. Wilkinson, of New Orleans, spoke of the unreliability of health certificates presented at our ports, even when they are furnished by United States consuls at foreign ports. Everything said by Dr. Burgess met with his approval, and he felt sure that many a case of yellow fever had been kept out of the United States by the active energy of Dr. Burgess in the discharge of his duties at Havana. He thought the conference ought to adopt some measures to secure, if possible, more thorough safeguards against the introduction of infectious diseases from foreign ports. He thought greater care should be exercised as to the admission of passengers and baggage from foreign ports. He introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Be it further resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States is hereby requested to increase the patrol service on the coast of Florida, to such an extent as may be necessary to prevent smuggling.

Surgeon General Hamilton spoke of the cost of sending cablegrams to foreign countries as one of the difficulties to be met in the effort to

keep out yellow fever. Another difficulty was that the United States Consuls were dependent upon the boards of health and authorities of the foreign ports for their information as to the health of those communities. The consuls had to take such information as the local health authorities would furnish, or be denied information altogether. He thought the Government should appoint and send a physician to every consulate in ports where epidemics and contagious diseases are liable to break out, in order that the consul may be furnished with reliable information as to existence or absence of disease. He thought a resolution from the conference on this line might have some weight in influencing Congress to make an appropriation to place physicians at these foreign ports to represent the United States.

He offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

“Resolved, That this conference is of the opinion that it is a duty devolving upon all nations to take measures to eradicate any plague-center from its territory, and that the existence of such plague-center is a menace to all other nations, and that our State Department be requested to notify other governments of this action.”

Dr. Foster, of Georgia, offered the following resolution:

“Resolved, That the United States Government is hereby requested, if consistent with the international and constitutional laws, to enter into negotiations with Spain, with a view of investing United States sanitary inspectors at Spanish ports with such jurisdiction as may be necessary for the enforcement of such rules and requirements as are provided.”

Adopted.

In answer to the question, “When should yellow fever refugees return to their homes?” the conference adopted the following: (1) After the occurrence of ice; (2) after the occurrence of three killing frosts; (3) after the occurrence of no case of fever for the period of two weeks, and of the thorough disinfection and ventilation of all localities infected, and bedding, and such other articles as are capable of carrying fever germs.

While the conference may not have accomplished all that was expected of it, we can but think much good will result—merely from the bringing together of these representative sanitarians, if nothing else. It was certainly a move in the right direction, and we hope to see it followed up by more important results in the future.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RAILWAY SURGEONS.

On the 21st day of December, 1888, the officers of the National Association and members of the Executive Committee met in the city of St. Louis, and appointed the time for holding the next annual meeting May 2 and 3, 1889, which will be on the first Thursday and Friday of the month. Dr. W. B. Outten was appointed Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and every one can be assured that the arrangements will be complete for one of the largest gatherings of surgeons ever convened in this country. The chairman of the committee is one among the leading railroad surgeons in America, and it was he who invited the Association to St. Louis, and we trust that every surgeon who can, will attend this meeting and aid in making it one of the most interesting medical and surgical gatherings ever held in this country. The time appointed was not to conflict with any other National or State society meetings. The prospects are that this will be a large gathering. A committee was also appointed to address a circular letter to the general managers of railroads, explaining the objects of the Association and soliciting their co-operation in the work. The committee appointed has carefully performed the duty assigned to it, and have sent to all the general managers a concise statement of the object and purposes of the Association, and there is no doubt of the hearty co-operation of the general officers of the railroads in this organization. We desire again to urge upon the members the necessity of preparing papers relating to railway surgery to be read at the meeting at St. Louis.

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.—W. J. Maddox, M. D., Washington, D. C., says: In regard to results produced from the use of Acid Mannate, I will give two cases: Case 1. Mrs. N. C., applied to me for treatment for habitual constipation. After trying several remedies without any good effect, I put her on the Acid Mannate treatment. Since taking it she has had marked improvement, and at this date is not troubled with constipation. Case 2. Mrs. F., pregnant, was troubled with constipation. I gave the Acid Mannate, and find that it acted like a charm with her. She, at the present time, is not con-

stipated. Both of the above patients told me that the Acid Mannate operated very mildly. It is the remedy for constipation, either habitual or caused from pregnancy. I shall continue to use it, being very much pleased with its action.

LISTERINE is in every way the best antiseptic we have ever tried. It has now become a recognized standard preparation with the leading physicians, surgeons, obstetricians and dentists; it having long since passed the experimental stage, and repeated clinical results have demonstrated its reliability, both for internal and external use. It is absolutely safe, agreeable and sufficiently active to maintain asepsis, and comes nearer being an ideal antiseptic than any other preparation. Do not permit your druggist to substitute, but demand Lambert's Listerine.

Lithiated Hydrangia, also made by the Lambert Pharmacal Company, is a most excellent preparation. See their advertisement and give it a trial. In our hands it has proven of great value.

HUNT CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Any of our friends needing anything in the vehicle line from a doctor's phaeton to the finest coupé, cannot do better than try the above named establishment. Mr. W. S. Hunt, the General Manager, is one of the oldest and most experienced carriage manufacturers in this city, dating way back in ante-bellum days. In fact, a few weeks ago, we saw while on a visit to Sumner County, a buggy made by him in 1858, which has been in constant use ever since it first left his shop, and is yet capable of efficient service. He has long and thoroughly established a reputation of letting nothing leave his establishment but *first-class* work. Terms reasonable. We have been using his buggies for the past ten years with the utmost satisfaction.

I HAVE used Succus Alterans in two cases of tertiary syphilis—one in a patient with *suppressed rheumatism*, who faithfully used six bottles with undoubted benefit; in the other patient extensive tertiary ulceration disappeared within six weeks.

I have also prescribed the Succus in two cases of recurrent iritis, advising a continuation of the medicine after all inflammatory action had subsided. It is now some months since the patients were under my immediate treatment and no recurrent symptoms have occurred.

NEW YORK.

Very truly,

F. W. RING, M. D.

MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE.—At the commencement exercises of the Meharry Medical Department and the Dental Department of Central Tennessee College, held on February 21, the degree of M. D. was conferred upon fourteen and the degree of D. D. S. upon six candidates. The dental department of this college is the only dental school for negroes in this country, and the Meharry School is one of the two medical schools for negroes.

HYSTERIA.—I have used Peacock's Bromides with fine results, and shall continue to use it. One case in particular illustrated its effects. The patient (female) was much troubled with hysteria, and, as usual in such cases, had every imaginable disease. I gave her Peacock's Bromides, and, on taking as directed, all hysterical phenomena disappeared. In such cases I consider it the remedy par excellence.

OLIVIA, MINN.

E. F. CONYNGHAME, M. D.

A FAIR OFFER.—The manufacturers of Malted Milk give practical evidence of their belief in its merits by inviting any physician to send his name and address and receive in return free a sample of Malted Milk; the efficacy of which can be tested without cost. If you have a sick infant, or an adult, requiring nutrition in a form very easy of assimilation, you should send a postal card to Malted Milk Company, Racine, Wis.

NUTROLACTIS.—The Editor of *The Memphis Medical Monthly*, Dr. F. L. Sim, after having thoroughly tested Nutrolactis says of it: "I am satisfied that it will do what is claimed for it, and that the demand will be continuous, and almost unlimited."

Dr. Pate, of the same city, also reports the most satisfactory results.

KATHARMON.—I must say I like Katharmon as an internal and external remedy in catarrhal affections and uterine troubles. As a prophylactic and antiseptic, it measures up to many so called deodorizers.

C. W. WATTS, M. D., Auxvasse, Mo.

CINCINNATI SANITARIUM.—We have received the Thirteenth Annual Report of this excellent institution, together with a paper on Expert Testimony by Medical Experts, by its Superintendent, Dr. Orpheus Everts. Both are quite interesting.

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FOR BOTH INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

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FORMULA.—*Listerine is the essential antiseptic constituent of Thyme, Eucalyptus Baptisia, Gaultheria and Mentha Arvensis, in combination. Each fluid drachm also contains two grains of refined and purified Benzo-boracic Acid.*

DOSE.—*Internally: One teaspoonful three or more times a day (as indicated), either full strength or diluted, as necessary for varied conditions.*

LISTERINE is a well-proven antiseptic agent—an antizymotic—especially adapted to internal use, and to make all maintain surgical cleanliness—asepsis—in the treatment of all parts of the human body, whether by spray, irrigation, atomization, or simple local application, and therefore characterized by its particular adaptability to the field of

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MICROSCOPIC OBSERVATIONS, showing the comparative value and availability of various antiseptics in the treatment of Diseases of the Oral Cavity, by W. D. MILLER, A.B., PH. D., D.D.S., Professor of Operative and Clinical Dentistry, University of Berlin, from whose deductions Listerine appears to be the most acceptable prophylactic for the care and preservation of the teeth.

Diseases of the Uric Acid Diathesis.

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LITHIATED HYDRANGEA.

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FORMULA.—Each fluid drachm of "Lithiated Hydrangea" represents thirty grains of FRESH HYDRANGEA and three grains of CHEMICALLY PURE Benzo-Salicylate of Lithia. Prepared by our improved process of osmosis, it is INVARIABLY of DEFINITE and UNIFORM therapeutic strength; hence can be depended upon in clinical practice.

DOSE.—One or two teaspoonfuls four times a day (preferably between meals).

Urinary Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Cystitis, Hematuria, Albuminuria, and Vesical Irritations Generally.

We have had prepared for the convenience of Physicians Dietetic Notes, suggesting the articles of food to be allowed or prohibited in several of these diseases.

These Dietetic Notes have been bound in the form of small perforated slips for Physicians to distribute to their patients. Made gratis upon request, together with our latest compilation of case reports and clinical observations bearing upon the treatment of this class of diseases.

LAMBERT PHARMACAL CO.,

314 North Main St., Saint Louis.

GOUT.

DIETETIC NOTE.—A mixed diet should be adopted, the nitrogenous and saccharine articles being used in limited amounts.

Allowed.—Cooked fruits without much sugar, tea and coffee in moderation. Alcoholic stimulants, if used at all, should be in the form of light wines, or spirits well diluted. The free ingestion of pure water is important.

Avoid.—Pastry; malt liquors and sweet wines are veritable poisons to these patients.

WAYNE'S DIURETIC ELIXIR.

COMPOSED OF BUCHU, JUNIPER, ACETATE OF POTASH, ETC.

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PRESCRIBED AND Endorsed by the Leading Physicians of the U. S. It is giving universal satisfaction to the profession. It seems to be ALMOST A SPECIFIC for Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs.

EXTRACT FROM LETTER, W. F. GLENN, M.D.,

Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases in the Medical Department of the University of Tenn.,

No practitioner passes many days, or seldom many hours, without being called upon to prescribe for some real or imaginary disease of the kidneys. While such serious disorders as diabetes and Bright's disease, in which these organs are fatally involved, are occasionally met with, they are few as compared with the many minor affections, not only in the kidneys themselves, but on all parts of the genito-urinary tract. Catarrh of the kidneys, ureter, bladder or urethra, irritations and congestions of the various parts of the urinary apparatus, are as common as bad colds. What is more frequent than patients complaining of pain in the back, in the region of the kidneys, with or without a scant flow of urine, or a burning sensation in the neck of the bladder or urethra on voiding urine, and numbers of other similar ailments. In all forms of functional derangements of these important excretory organs the administration of a gentle but effective diuretic generally affords relief. Where an analysis of urine proves the absence of elements that would indicate serious organic lesions it is a safe and in fact a proper course, to use a remedy that will stimulate to gentle action the cells of the kidneys, thereby increasing the watery portions of the urine. Such a course will rarely fail to affect a cure.

For this purpose there is nothing superior to buchu, juniper, acetate of potash, corn silk and digitalis. The action of many of this class of remedies, such as corn silk, juniper, eucalyptus, etc., have a more or less specific influence on bladder and urethral irritations and inflammations.

Some years since my attention was attracted to a remedy styled Wayne's Diuretic Elixir, which, upon examination, I found to be a combination of acetate of potash, juniper and buchu, prepared in such a manner as not to be unpleasant, but rather agreeable to the taste and accurate in its proportions. Being easier to prescribe and by far more pleasant to the patient than the same remedies freshly mixed in the drug store, I began to use it in all irritations of the kidneys, bladder, urethra and prostate gland, and have found it to meet every indication. Now, when I desire a mild diuretic effect continued for some time, I rarely depart from this mixture. Prof. Deering J. Roberts, Surgeon to the State Prison, has been using it largely of late at the hospital of that institution, and reports it perfectly satisfactory. Numbers of others of my medical brethren, to whom I have suggested its use, have reported it thoroughly satisfactory. Case after case taken from my own and from other record books, could be cited to show its satisfactory effects, but that is hardly necessary. And while I am not an advocate of the wholesale use of all the various preparations that are now crowded upon us, at the same time, after thoroughly testing this one for some years, I feel that it will not be amiss to present its virtues to the profession. Not for any new virtues that its ingredients may possess, for they have been understood for many years, but because of its careful preparation and pleasant taste, and thereby ready utility. From the very highly satisfactory results obtained by me for the past five years, I am quite sure its use will be attended with no disappointment or regret.

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E. F. BEVENS.

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THE SUPERIORITY OF THE ELIXIR consists in uniting with the Phosphates the special properties of the Cinchona and Prunus, of subduing fever and allaying Irritation of the Mucous Membrane of the Alimentary Canal, which adapts it to the successful treatment of Stomach Derangements and all diseases of faulty nutrition, the outcome of Indigestion, Malassimilation of Food, and failure of supply of these essential elements of Nerve Force and Tissue Repair.

The special indication of this combination of Phosphates in Spinal Affections Caries, Necrosis, Ununited Fractures, Marasmus, Poorly Developed Children, Retarded Dentition, Alcohol, Opium and Tobacco Habits, Gestation and Lactation to promote Development, etc., and as a physiological restorative in Sexual Debility and all used-up conditions of the Nervous System should receive the careful attention of good therapeutists.

There is no strychnia in this preparation, but when indicated, the Liquor Strychnia of the U. S. Dispensatory may be added, each fluid drachm of the solution to a Pound of the Elixir making the 64th of a grain to a half fluid ounce, an ordinary dose, a combination of a wide range of usefulness.

DOSE.—For an adult, one tablespoonful three times a day, after eating; from seven to twelve years of age, one dessertspoonful; from two to seven, one teaspoonful; for infants, from five to twenty drops, according to age.

Prepared at the Chemical Laboratory of T. B. WHEELER, M.D.

Montreal, D. C

Put up in pound bottles and sold by all Druggists at One Dollar.

A Phosphorized CEREBRO - SPINANT,

(FREELIGH'S TONIC.)

FORMULA.

Ten minims of the Tonic contain the equivalents (according to the formulæ of the U. S. P and Dispensatory) of

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| Tinct. Nux Strychnos..... | 1 minim. |
| " Ignatia Amara | 1 " |
| " Cinchona | 4 " |
| " Matricaria..... | 1 " |
| " Gentian | 1 " |
| " Columbo | 1 " |
| " Phosphorus, C. P..... | 1-300 gr. |
| Aromatics..... | 2 minims. |

Dose: 5 to 10 drops in 2 tablespoonfuls of water.

INDICATIONS.

Paralysis, Neurasthenia, Sick and Nervous Headache, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Locomotor-Ataxia, Insomnia, Debility of Old Age, and in the Treatment of Mental and Nervous Diseases.

One of the most widely known physicians in the country, residing in Washington, say:

"The elegance of the formula, the small dose required, and its potency go far to recommend the Tonic to the profession in that large class of neuroses, so common among the brain workers in this country."

A well known physician of Chicago, in practice since 1859, says:

"It will be a revelation to most physicians. I have found it peculiarly adapted to the mentally overworked Public School teachers, as well as to the worn out business man."

A Philadelphia physician says:

"Your tonic is a noble remedy. Some of my patients call it the "Elixir of Life," In Atonic Dyspepsia and as an aphrodisiac it cannot be excelled.

A Baltimore physician, whose Diploma dates from 1825, says:

"Your combination I find vastly more effective than any tonic I ever used. It furnishes a most powerful evidence of the vastly increased power of medicament by combination and judicious pharmaceutical preparation."

While an Ohio physician says:

"I have been in the profession since 1841, and must frankly say have never been much inclined to run after strange gods, but this new manipulation and combination pleases me."

The above and many similar letters from the profession can be examined at our office. Over 13,000 physicians in New England and the eastern Middle States are prescribing the Tonic regularly.

Price, One Dollar per Bottle, containing 100 of the average 5-drop doses

Physician's single sample delivered, charges prepaid, on application. That every physician may be his own judge of its value, irrespective of the opinion of others, we make the following:

SPECIAL OFFER.

We will send to any physician, delivered, charges prepaid, on receipt of 25 cents, and his card or letter head, half a dozen physician's samples, sufficient to test it on as many cases for a week to ten days each.

The Tonic is kept in stock regularly by all the leading wholesale druggists of the country.

As we furnish no samples through the trade, wholesale or retail, for samples, directions price lists, etc., address,

I. O. WOODRUFF & CO.,
Manufacturers of Physicians' Specialties,
88 Maiden Lane, New York City.

COMPARATIVE DIGESTIVE POWER OF PEPSINS

R. H. Chittenden, Ph. D. Professor of Physiological Chemistry at Yale University, in a paper on Digestive Ferments, read before the New York Academy of Medicine, January 23, 1889, and published in the *Philadelphia Medical News*, February 16, 1889, says,—

"As a final result, then, we may consider the true proteolytic power of the following pepsins compared with one of the highest digestive power to be as follows:

| | Relative Proteolytic Action. | | Relative Proteolytic Action. |
|---|------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. Parke, Davis & Co.'s Pepsinum Purum in Lamellis | 100 | 5. Ford's Pepsin in Scales | 32 |
| 2. Fairchild's Pepsin in Scales | 52 | 6. North's Pure Pep-in | 16 |
| 3. Scheffer's Dry Pepsin, Concentrated | 48 | 7. Boudault's Pepsin | 14 |
| 4. Jensen's Crystal Pepsin | 35 | 8. Royal Chemical Co.'s Pure Pepsin | 9 |

Other eminent investigators have reached the same results as to the pepsin of highest digestive power.

We will leave physicians to draw their own conclusions as to what pepsin to prescribe from the facts above submitted.

Reprints of this and other articles relating to the quality, incompatibilities and therapeutic application of pepsin mailed to physicians on request.

CASCARA SAGRADA.

Extension of its Therapeutic Application and Improved forms for its Administration.

Notwithstanding the activity of research in the discovery of new therapeutic agents, and the efforts made to supplant it, Cascara Sagrada remains to-day easily chief of the remedies for the radical relief of chronic constipation.

Not only this, but the range of Cascara Sagrada has been extended to the treatment of Rheumatism, and in this disease, alone and in combination with the Salicylates, it has proved in the experience of many eminent physicians radically curative.

The physician now has the choice of several eligible forms in which to prescribe it; the fluid extract containing the bitter principle; the fluid extract, formula 1887, comparatively free from bitterness and equally efficacious in the majority of cases; soluble elastic capsules of the extract, from one to three grains; pills of the extract, alone or in combination with adjuvants, and many other eligible forms.

Any therapeutic action inherent in Cascara Sagrada is only possessed by the true *Rhamnus Purshiana*, and there being many inferior and spurious preparations of the drug in the market, we would ask physicians in prescribing to specify our product. Having introduced this drug and made a special study of its nature and action for years, and having unequalled facilities for obtaining supplies of the highest quality, we believe our product to be superior to any other offered.

We would particularly request physicians who have not met with success in the use of Cascara Sagrada to ascertain the product they are prescribing, and to make trial of that of our manufacture.

Working bulletins and interesting literature relative to Cascara Sagrada furnished to physicians, free, on request.

GLYCERIN SUPPOSITORIES.

(*Suppositoria Glycerini, Suppositoria Aperitiva*).

Containing 95 per cent. Glycerin.

A Convenient Method of Treating Constipation.

This ready means of securing defecation is likely to become very popular. It is a great improvement over the injection of glycerin and quite as efficacious.

To those physicians who have not employed them we commend their early trial, and to this end we will furnish samples free on request.

In prescribing, we ask physicians who desire to use a reliable, active product to specify glycerin suppositories of our manufacture.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.,
DETROIT AND NEW YORK.